Illinois Register.

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Illinois State Register.

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JAS. SHIELDS. JAS. C. CONKLING.
SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.
Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—yl

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—yl

J. BUTTERS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.
WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judici l Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 21. 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.
W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.
REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Settinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please [illegible]
June 4 1y JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.
The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.
Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf3

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

A choice lot of Principes and common cigar just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842 S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allom, Copperas, Annatto, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842 BROOKIE & BUSH.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.
Certificate—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.
Springfield, March 1, 1842.
As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32-1y J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKET a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

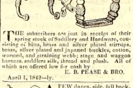
JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by
E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.



THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bitts, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; stage and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

A FEW dozen, side, full back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

VARNISHES—Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO—Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

Millenary and Mantuamaking.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.
MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.
THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.
E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.
BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.
They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.
Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.
Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."
Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

A. & M. LINDSAY.
North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To inform the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, foul and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of flax and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will act the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight,
Sometimes the animal will growl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsay's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

Administrator's Notice.
I HAVE taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Micajah Crowder, deceased, of Jefferson county, and shall attend before the Court of probate for said county at Mt. Vernon, on the first Monday in November next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as their notes and accounts may become due, and save cost.
MARY CROWDER, Adm'x.
September 16, 1824. 4-w*

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

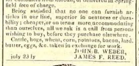
Venetian Blinds,
Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of LADIES throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,
Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.
Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.
All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.
The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.
Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.
Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.
Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.



THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.
WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflamation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself in [illegible]
This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs CENTRE, WICKERSHAM, and Co.
I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.
FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.
COFFEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.
FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.
FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currants, dried apples and peaches.
PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, currant jelly, and rasberry jam.
SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.
PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS.
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.
Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, maneira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccaboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk peppermint, castor oil, camphor friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.
July 28, 1842—ly.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.
THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.
Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of Boeclville Cotton Factory, Tenn.
Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work bands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec 20, 1841.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.
Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.
Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialvea, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
C. G. M'GRAW, Springfield, Illinois
Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.
WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."
Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of is guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Feaman,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2 per week.
" " without "	1 75 "
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.
THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.
They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single sett of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.
SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.
Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.
We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED
2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No 1, Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel,
6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ¼ bbls. No. 1, do
20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ½ bbls refined Syrup,
12 hh'd New Orleans sugar,
10 boxes sperm candles,
35 bags superior coffee.
June 13, 1842.—tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Halum & McComas, or to Z McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection. Z. McCOMAS.
Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

Sheriff's Notice.
THERE was committed to my custody as sheriff of Marion county, Illinois, two black boys, supposed to be runaway slaves, one calls himself Omsted Lucy, he is five feet nine inches high, yellow cast, and quick spoken, has a scar on his left jaw and side of his neck, supposed to have been done by fire when young, also a scar on his left hand running in the direction of his little finger, is knockneed supposed to be twenty three years old, had on when committed an old grey cloth coat, and an old wool hat. The other is dark complected, five feet 3½ inches high, heavy made, downcast look when spoken to, is about 25 years of age, and says that he belongs to the heirs of John Drissel, deceased, of Windsor, Burtee county, North Carolina.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HULL, Sheriff M. C.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 3-8w.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at
GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.
P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, '842-ly

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.
Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.
July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by
July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.
FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.
Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.
Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.
Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.
FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.
Springfield, July 15, 1842.
N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.
1—ly. F. W. & Co.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.
WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, or it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.
N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

FLAT BOAT—Taken up by Abram Lindley and Anderson Crawley, in the Wabash river near York, a flat boat, 70 feet long and 17 feet wide, one beach sweep, appears to have had oars on each end, the boat appears not to have been finished; appraised to $25. August 15, 1842.
5* D PHILLIPS, clk

The Family Life Medicines—The celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Exanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.
The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual purgatives, is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 5-ly

Public Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Thomas M. Neal, deceased, having proved insufficient for the payment of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden at Springfield on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said Thomas M. Neal, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to show cause why it should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid
THOMAS LEWIS, Public Adm'r.
of Thomas M. Neal, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 29, 1842. 5-4t.

Administratrix's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the circuit court of Montgomery county, in the State of Illinois at the next term of said court to be holden in Hillsboro' on the third Monday in October next, for an order of said court to sell the following described lands, the property of said deceased, viz: the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 8 north, rang 4, west of the third principal meridian; also the west half of the south west quarter of section 14, township 8 north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased. At which time and place all persons interested in said real estate are requested to attend and show cause, if any they have, why said order shall not be granted.
JANE OSBOURN, Adm'x.
of Isaac Osbourn, deceased.
Hillsboro Aug. 25, 1842. 5-4t.

Official and worthy of attention.
WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.
His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.
Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.
N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storee,
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.
Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842 -ly

To the Citizens of Sangamon.
FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us? In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. He hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that He still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation*. And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.
Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.
Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.
Sept. 9, North end Hoffmans' row.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.
James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs.
against
James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendents.
NOTICE is hereby given to the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the *21st day of July, 1842, at the suit of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A Piatt and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of thirty* [illegible] *Piatt, which said writ has been returned by the said sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:* lot No. 6, in block No. 3. Also, lot No. 6 in block No. 1, in the town of Monticello in said county of Piatt: Now unless you the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court on the 1st day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in said county of Piatt, on the 1st Friday after the 2d Monday in October next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
JAMES REBER, clk.
Sept. 9, 1842. 6-4w.-$5.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.
James McReynolds, Henry Prather and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs.
against.
John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendants.
NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the 21st of July, 1842, at the suit of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt, and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of forty-four dollars and fifty cents directed to the sheriff of said county of Piatt, which said writ has been returned by the said sheriff as levied on the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 10 in block No. 4, and lot No. 8 in block No. 5, in the town of Monticello, in the said county of Piatt: Now unless you, the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in said county of Piatt, on the first Friday after the second Monday in October next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you and in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs. JAMES REBER, Clk.
September 9, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Christian County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.
On Attachment.
Alfred Currie *against* Jackson Wilson.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the said Jackson Wilson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the circuit court in and for said county of Christian and State of Illinois, dated the 23d day of May, 1842, at the suit of Alfred Currie, of the county of Christian aforesaid, and against the estate of Jackson Wilson, for the sum of fifty-three dollars, directed to William S. Ricks, sheriff of said county of Christian, to execute, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff, as levied upon the following described property, to-wit: one four-horse waggon and hind gearing, one feed box, one tar bucket, one curry comb, and two chain halters, one clock, and a lot of hogs: Now unless you, the said Jackson Willson, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the circuit court of the said county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Alfred Currie, and the said estate so attached as aforesaid will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
H M VANDEVER, clk.
Taylorville, Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Montgomery County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1842.
Petition for Divorce.
Jeremiah Barnes *against* Mary Ann Barnes.
A PETITION having been filed by said complainant in the above cause, and a summons issued against said defendant directed to the sheriff of Montgomery county aforesaid, and an affidavit having been filed, showing that the said defendant has gone out of the State of Illinois, and is a non-resident: Notice is hereby given to the said defendant, unless she appear at our said court to be holden at the court house in Hillsboro', in the county and State aforesaid, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, demur, or answer to the said complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Clk.
W. KITCHELL, sol.
Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$3*.

71.2009.085.00948

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 23, 1842.

The collection of the State revenue in specie or its equivalent.

In a succeeding column will be found another circular from our Executive officers, which prohibits the reception of the notes of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown as well as those of the State Bank, by the collectors throughout the State, in payment of revenue. Our Executive officers now occupy a ground which is impregnable. They have taken the responsibility (and a glorious responsibility it is) of putting the veto of the law upon broken, depreciated, and almost worthless bank paper. We look upon this as the first great step in the march of reform of the currency of our State. It is the first step towards the introduction of a metallic currency—the first step towards stability—and a most important move in ridding the State of two swindling, shaving, rotten, and rascally Banks, which have plundered the community out of millions of dollars.

We can never hope to get rid of the paper of these rotten banks, while it is taken for taxes. Our true policy is, to take nothing but specie, or its equivalent, in payment of the public revenue. Let the taxes be reduced as low as you will, still we say let them be collected in good money. Hear what Gen. Jackson said on this subject in his Farewell Address to the people of the United States. The old Hero says:

"The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil: and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, *will continue to besiege the halls of legislation* in the general government, as well *as in the States*, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to *yourselves* that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions."

"But it will *require steady and persevering exertions* on your part to rid yourselves of the *mischiefs* and *iniquities* of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it and of which it is the main support. *So many interests are united to resist all reform* on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, or success easy. My humble efforts have not been wanting, during my administration, *to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver*, and something I trust has been done towards the accomplishment of this desirable object. But enough yet remains *to require all your enery and perseverance*. The power however is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied if you determine upon it."

Such is the warning, such the advice, of ANDREW JACKSON to the people of the United States, when he was about retiring from public life. Let any unprejudiced man read it over cooly, and with reflection, and he cannot help seeing that the warning given by Gen. Jackson was prophetic. That wise and clear-headed statesman almost read the future. So forcibly does he describe the difficulties which must attend the overthrow of the paper system—the steady and persevering exertion which the people must continue before they can put their feet on the prostrate form of the monster—so well does he describe the many interests which are united to prevent reform on this subject—the money shavers, the host of lazy bank officers, the hordes of speculators who fatten on the distresses of the community—that it would almost seem, the SPIRIT OF PROPHECY had descended from on high, and dwelt on the tongue of the retiring President, the aged hero, the hoary-headed Statesman. May his advice sink deep into the hearts of the people:

But we are not done our extracts from Gen. JACKSON, applying to this subject. We have others which apply directly in point. It will be recollected by our readers that at the time Gen Jackson delivered his Farewell Address to the people of the United States, the Banks were still paying specie. The country was on the eve of a great suspension but that suspension had not yet come. In May 1837, it did come, and Mr Van Buren (then President) immediately disconnected the Banks from the government, and refused to take their paper in payment of the public revenue, in consequence of its depreciation below the constitutional currency of gold and silver. His policy on that occasion was precisely the same as that of our Governor, Auditor and Treasurer at the present time.

A few months after Mr Van Buren adopted this just policy, Gen. JACKSON took occasion to express his sentiments upon it, in letters addressed to the editor of the Globe, in August, 1837. We will make a few extracts. Here they follow:

"Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—to receive and disburse the revenue *in nothing but gold and silver coin*—and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements *will regulate the currency* FOREVER *hereafter*—keep the Government free from all embarrassments, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money-making concerns, devoid of patriotism, *looking alone to their own interests*, regardless of others." "*The mercantile aristocracy*, combined with the Banks, have *assumed the right to* CONTROL AND MANAGE THE GOVERNMENT.

"The history of the world has never recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the Banks. Suspending specie payments for the purpose of making large profits *by throwing out* millons of *depreciated* paper upon the people, SELLING THEIR SPECIE at large premiums—AND BUYING UP THEIR OWN PAPER at large discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent., and are now looking forward to be indulged in these *speculations for years to come*, before they resume specie payments."

What patriot, what lover of his country, what honest man, can read the above language of Gen. Jackson, and not feel his heart throb and respond to the powerful and overwhelming truths which it contains. Have not the Banks and the money-shavers heretofore assumed the right to control all our legislation—have not the Banks thrown out millions of paper, suffered it to depreciate 50 per cent., in the hands of the honest and innocent holder, and are they not now engaged in buying up their own paper at 50 and even as low as 60 per cent. Such is the game now practising by both the Illinois banks—and we are told by the whig bank organs that the State of Illinois must countenance this wholesale system of swindling and robbery by continuing to receive these worthless Bank rags at par for taxes!—thus giving the high sanction of the law, and of the State Government, to a set of unprincipled robbers, and the debased and worthless currency which they have put out amongst the people. But Gen. Jackson gives us some further views, directly applicable to the present case. He says, in the same letter, written in 1837:

"I am pleased to discover that the Democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State banks. THE REVENUE REDUCED to the real wants of the Government, PAYABLE IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN, to be disbursed by the Government in gold and silver, will GIVE US AN UNDEVIATING METALIC CURRENCY, prevent overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business. I hope and trust the Democracy will unite in adopting these measures, and they will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few, and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country."

Here Gen. Jackson points out the true policy. Every man can understand it. Every honest man must approve it. Reduce the taxes says Gen. Jackson, to the wants of the Government: but let them be paid, says he "in GOLD and SILVER coin." This is precisely what we stated in our last. Collect the taxes in specie, and it will drive out worthless bank paper from circulation; but if we continue to receive rotten and depreciated bank paper for taxes, of course it will continue to circulate among us—it will be our only currency.—While other States have a good and stable currency of gold and silver, Illinois will be cursed with bank rags not worth 50 cents to the dollar. Can we hope, as a People, to prosper under such a state of things? Can we hope that emigrants will settle among us, while we have such a wretched and rotten currency?—Surely not. They would avoid Illinois, as they would a pestilence. Her name would become a by-word all over the Union.

We must here close our remarks for this week. In our next, we will give some extracts from Mr. Van Buren's message in Sept., 1837, which will be found still more forcible, and still more applicable to the important step which has been taken by our Executive officers. We think we can yet place this whole question before the people in such strong light that no rational man can doubt for a moment the justice, expediency, and necessity, of separating the State Treasury from the Banks, and from their depreciated paper.

The homage paid by Federalism to royalty.

At a late dinner given in New York city, to Lord Ashburton, the British Minister, by the "merchant princes," as they call themselves of New York, the customary toast of "the President of the United States," was treated with silent contempt, while that given to the "British Queen," was cheered with nine rounds of applause. These "merchant princes" were all whigs to a man. It is thus they show their contempt for our republican institutions, and their love for royalty. It was just so in the days of Alexander Hamilton, the acknowledged father of the Federal party.—Love for England and her royal and kingly institutions, was the boast of Federalism;—the British constitution was looked upon as "the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom," and a democratic republican Government was scouted at by these same Federalists.

The greatest excitement now prevails in the city of New York, in consequence of the conduct of the Federal-whig merchants. It appears that, in addition to their infamous conduct towards their own republican Government, they grossly insulted the Reporters for the different daily papers in New York.—These gentlemen had been invited to the dinner to report the proceedings; and, instead of being asked to sit down at the table, they were thrust away in a corner by themselves—being viewed by the Federal whig merchants as not good enough to sit down at the same table with them and their royal guest.

But these noble minded Reporters would not stand the insult. They left the room almost to a man.

The National Intelligencer tries to excuse its whig friends, by asserting that the cheers given to the toast in honor of "the British Queen," was in consequence of her sex—that the cheers were for *the lady*, not for the Queen. But this excuse is all stuff! because the Federal whig merchants cheered Webster, and other blue-light Federalists, in the same manner they cheered the Queen of England, and at the same time they turned up their noses at the toast in honor of the President of the United States.

The New York Herald says that PRESERVED FISH of New York, was the only merchant who showed a proper spirit on the occasion. After the insult to the President, he immediately arose and left the dinner table and the house, expressing himself in the most indignant manner at his Clay whig associates.—The Post Master of New York city (John L. Graham) was present at the dinner. He has since appeared in the Herald, in a letter attempting to excuse himself for not leaving the room. It is a poor, lame pitiful excuse. Mr. Tyler ought to turn him out forthwith.—Theodore Sedgwick Esq., has also appeared in print, declaring that he was not present at the dinner: and stating that he is now rejoiced that he was not present when such a gross indignity was offered to the free people of which the President is the representative.

Large meetings have been held in New York and Philadelphia, denouncing the Federal-whig merchants of New York for their infamous conduct. But what better could we expect from Federalism—a party whose leaders are aristocrats—men who think themselves honored by getting hold of the coat-tail of a British Lord—men who love the splendor and the power of royalty, as much as they despise the simplicity of a republican government, and the people who control it.

Views of Mr. Calhoun of the tariff law passed by the present Congress.

Our readers generally will be anxious to see the opinions of the great statesman of South Carolina on the new tariff. It may be safely assumed that no tariff system can stand permanently in this country which operates injuriously and oppressively on a large portion of our fellow citizens. The whigs are for filling the pockets of the manufacturers, and care nothing for the oppression which falls so heavily on the other portions of the country. The Democrats are for a tariff system which can remain the *permanent* policy of the country—a system to which all will assent, not as the *best* which they could have, but as the best which they can have consistent with the wants of other portions of the United States. Every honest man is interested in having a tariff system adopted which will not be changed every Congress—thus creating fluctuations in the value of merchandise, and other property. A *protective tariff* cannot be permanent, because there will be constant and unceasing efforts to repeal it, which will be ultimately successful.

The following is the view taken of the new Tariff Act by Mr. Calhoun, when the question of its passage was before the Senate:

"It results from all that is stated, that this bill is so constructed as to give the greatest amount of protection, with the least of revenue, in proportion to the rates of the duties proposed, which all the adroit skill of its authors could combine, and its result will be the least amount of revenue in proportion to the burden on the consumer. In that respect, there is no other bill ever passed to be compared to it, no, not that of 1816, nor 1824, nor 1828; nor even in its immediate predecessor, the bill vetoed; for that fell far short, in consequence of the omission of duty in this on tea and coffee. He hazarded little in saying that, if the duty it imposes on the protected articles were reduced two-thirds, they would yield a third more to the treasury; and that for every dollar this bill puts into the public coffers, it will put three at least into the pockets of the manufacturers, (unless what would be worse, and which, he believed, would prove to be the case) it should annihilate the amount and more of the productive industry of the country; in the general impoverishment of the community."

In reply to the argument that the passage of some such law was necessary at the present time, to relieve the manufacturers from a state of destitution, Mr. C. remarked:

"Already, if we may judge from the declarations of the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Choate,] and other advocates of this measure, the protective policy which this bill carries, so far, has made fearful changes for the worse in a large portion of the population of our country. According to their representations, the operatives engaged in manufactures which have been forced into existence by the system, depend for their bread on the passage of this bill. In such a state of dependence on the movements of this Government consistent with the bold and independent spirit of freemen? Can a population be relied on to watch over and control its movements or resist its encroachments, when whether they shall live or starve depends on the change of two or three votes in this or the other House—and that too, depending, perhaps, on no higher consideration than the calculation of political chances? That any portion of our population should be in so low and dependent a condition, excited his commiseration. If such are the blessings of the system—if it can be so humble, in so short a time, the once proud, hardy, independent yeomanry of New England,—he, for one, would infinitely rather see the portion of the Union where his lot is cast, impoverished by its exactions, but still retaining its erect and independent spirit, than wallowing in all the wealth it can bestow."

In regard to the present exhausted condition of the Treasury, and the destruction of the national credit, he used the following just language:

"That it is bad; that the demands on it are urgent and great, and its means of meeting them small; that the public credit is prostrated; and that the agent, who has been idly sent abroad to negociate the loan, has been treated with scorn, was, he apprehended, but too true; to be lamented that it is true. But who are responsible? He and the party of which he is a member are not. We had no agency in the measures which have led to the present exhausted condition of the treasury. On the contrary, we have done all in our power to resist it. We saw the danger at the extra session; and raised then, and have continued ever since to raise our warning voices against it. We opposed the withdrawal from the treasury of the revenue from the lands—resisted the creation of the debt; we called on those in power to retrench and economize in time; but all in vain. The last thing they thought of was the ways and means. It was the last at the extra session, as it is now the last at this."

More banner counties.

In proportion to population, Franklin and Effingham counties are entitled to the banner. Franklin lacks only one vote of giving six to one democratic, and Effingham gives thirteen votes beyond five to one democratic: the vote of Franklin being 575 for Ford and only 96 for Duncan: the vote of Effingham stands 293 for Ford and only 56 for Duncan. This is what we call *going it on the loud* for Democracy, to use the emphatic language of our friend Dr. BERRY, of Fayette.

From the Bellville Advocate.

The editor of the State Register intimates that some of the northern papers are abusing him for the purpose of defeating him at the next Legislature for public printer. It matters not Mr. Walters how much abuse they heap upon you; you have always done your work well, and just so long as these fellows abuse you, will be called a persecuted man, and your re-election is certain. Members of the Legislature are not going to be influenced by such clamor.

PRIVATE.—A word with you Colonel Wentworth. Now sir if you are serious in your intentions, about defeating Mr. Walters for the office of public printer, we would advise you to represent him as a man possessing all the attributes of a gentleman, scholar, and Philanthropist. Call him too, a profound *christian*; and your word for it Col., Mr. Walters won't get a single vote for public printer. It is not the language Col. but the source from which it emanates you know, that does the work, in such cases. Mum, about the past—make it up with *soft soap*, that's all.

From the Bellville Advocate of Sept. 15.

THE HON. JOHN REYNOLDS, member of Congress from this district, arrived at this place [his residence] this morning, and we are happy to have it in our power to add, that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health—not quite so robust in appearance, however as when he left home from the city of Washington. We heartily congratulate this long tried friend of the West, on his safe return home.

The great contest in Ohio.

A more exciting contest is now going in Ohio, (to be terminated by the election in October) than has probably ever occurred in that State. Senators Allen and Tappan, and representatives Weller and Medill, have, since the adjournment of Congress, returned to Ohio, and entered the contest with the greatest enthusiasm. These eminent democrats are stumping it all over the State, in opposition to Corwin, Ewing, & other blue-light Federalists, and bank-mongers. The whigs have sent for Mr. Clay to help them along. Ohio is thus to be made "the stamping ground" for Kentucky. Many distinguished Whigs have, however, left the party. The contest is therefore doubtful, notwithstanding the former immense whig majorities in that State.

The Whigs of Philadelphia, New, York Albany, and other eastern cities are every where giving public dinners to the Whig members of the present Congress. It is thus that Whiggery sanctions the waste of time, the extravagance, and the infamous acts of the present Congress.

The Federal whig authorities of Rhode Island continue, day after day, imprisoning their own citizens under the provisions of their odious Algerine law. The silence of despotism now reigns all over the STATE.

The last Green County Advocate continues its personal assaults upon the Register, and repeats the slang of a "clique at Springfield." We assure the individuals who control the Advocate, that we cannot be forced into a quarrel upon the flimsy grounds they occupy. The public, upon reading the Advocate, would be perfectly at a loss to understand what they are quarrelling about. Hard words are abundant; but they seem to have put themselves into a passion without an object. We repeat, there is no ground of quarrel. When the Legislature meets, investigation will show whether the charges against Mr. Morris are well founded. With that body we are disposed to leave it. If it be true that Gen. FRY opposed the dismissal of the host of Whig Engineers on the canal, drawing heavy pay and doing nothing, or if, on the other hand, he approved of their dismissal, the truth will doubtless appear when the Legislature meets.

The miserable slang of the Advocate concerning "a clique at Springfield" connected with the "Register," is a base, wilful, and infamous falsehood. There is not one word of truth in it. It is false in its conception—false every way. There is no clique here, connected with our office, and never has been. The public will be slow to believe the statements of the Advocate, a paper just put in existence, and conducted nominally by a man unknown out of the county in which he resides, and who is notoriously the mere mouth-piece of a few men who have heretofore ruled on the canal with a rod of iron, and whose speculations in town-lots, &c. have been undisturbed ever since the canal commenced, and who are determined to retain their power, if falsehood, and unmitigated abuse of every man opposed to them, can accomplish it.

Such men as these desire no fair discussion. Their only hope of retaining power, is founded in their ability to continue the deceptions by which they have heretofore cajoled the public. We can tell them, however, that *their* days are numbered. The public voice is loud and strong for *reform* on the canal line; and that reform the people *will* have, and the Legislature *will* give it to them. The attack of such a set upon the State Register, is like the idle wind which we regard not. We have not occupied our present position so long, as to fear their utmost efforts. The public understand very well that we can have no possible interest in this matter, except the best interests of the State. We have enjoyed the confidence of the Democratic party for nearly seven years. We have never done any thing to forfeit that confidence. During that long period, we have never quailed before our enemies, whether in the guise of friends, or in the garb of open political opponents. We cannot be turned aside from our path now, by the alarm of a two-penny whistle, after having passed through the storms of so many political campaigns.

What we want to see, and what the public want to see, is a fair, open, and impartial *investigation* before the Legislature of the doings on the canal, during the long period the present set have held power on it. For Mr Morris we have no feeling one way or the other. He will be heard before a committee of the Legislature, who will doubtless do him, and all others, ample justice.

The insinuation of the Greene County Advocate that we pronounced Mr. CLOUD "an honest man," and stated that "we were rejoiced at his election," for the purpose of obtaining his vote for our re-election to the office of Public Printer, is unjust and unfounded. We have known Mr. Cloud too long, to suppose that he can be influenced in such a manner; and we think that Mr. Cloud knows us too well, to believe for a moment that we expressed the opinion of him for any such purpose as the one charged by the Advocate.

"The State Register has already sunk to a level in the slough of falsehood and infamy with even the Songamo Journal."—*Greene County Advocate.*

If such is the real opinion of the Advocate, the State Register can be of no use to its editor. We therefore decline a further exchange with that paper.

"The nominal editor of the State Register can boast that he published a paper advocating the claims of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, in opposition to the revered chief of the Hermitage."—*Green County Advocate.*

We cannot make any such "boast." We never published a paper advocating the claims of John Q. Adams to the Presidency. The charge is a base falsehood. It originated years ago with a whig paper at Belleville.—We then pronounced it false, and challenged the proof: but no proof ever appeared. The circumstances upon which the charge is founded are briefly as follows: We published a paper in Wilmington, Delaware, (jointly with William A. Mendenhall) in the year 1824, called "the Wilmingtonian" during the administration of Mr. Monroe; but the paper was not political. It took no part in politics whatever; being a strictly literary, agricultural and miscellaneous paper. Mr. Walters sold out his interest in the establishment in 1825 to Mendenhall, who became the sole proprietor, and removed from Delaware to Washington city. As to the course the paper took afterwards, he had no control over it, nor no connexion with it; and is not of course in any way responsible for it.

The Advocate can gain nothing by reviving such stale calumnies as these against the editor of the State Register. They fall harmless now, as they did years ago.

New York Democracy.

The Democratic party of New York held a State Convention on the 7th inst., and nominated WILLIAM C. BOUCK as their candidate for Governor and D. H. Dickenson for Lieut Governor. The Whigs had a Convention about the same time and nominated Luther C. Bradish an Abolitionist as their candidate for Governor and Gabriel Furman for Lieut. Governor.

Vermont Election.

The Boston Post gives returns from 146 towns for Governor, Paine [Whig] has 18,040 votes—Smilie [Dem] 17,297. Abolition and scattering 1209. It is said the Senate will be equally divided between the Whigs and Democrats and that the House will have a small Federal majority. The Democracy has gained largely since last year. The vote taken is larger than ever before polled in Vt.

☞The last Ottawa Free Trader contains nearly a column of billingsgate, mixed up with flagrant falsehoods, against the State Register, and its conductors. Running thro' the same article is also a great deal of silly and unmeaning trash about the "midnight clerk"—"demagogues seeking to be elected U. S. Senator"—"corrupt canal commissioner," &c. &c. Leading members of the democratic party in the State, are characterized in the same article, as an "infernal crew of public plunderers, better organized over the State than the confederated horse thieves and Bogus makers that infest it." The State Register is described as a paper "surrounded and controlled by a set of unprincipled office hunters"—"a miserable clique," &c. The democratic judges of our Supreme Court are denounced for buying appointed a clerk at midnight, &c.

Such is a part of the vile slang and audacious falsehoods of the article in the last Free Trader. The writer of this stuff is a young and unprincipled fop, into whose hands a newspaper has by some means fallen. The settled purpose which the paper appears to have, is, to give a character to one or two individuals who possess none by their own merits, and to abuse and calumniate all others of the democratic party. With such a paper and such an editor, we can hold no further communication. We have therefore, dropped the Free Trader from our exchange list, until it falls into the hands of some person possessing honesty, sense, and decency. In doing this, we only follow the example set by the democrats of La Salle, who, we learn from a citizen of that county now in this place, have almost to a man discontinued taking the Free Trader. It has already lost all patronage from democrats. It will doubtless continue for some little time longer to *profess* democracy. It will do so, just so long as it can aid the whigs by such a policy, after which it will take off the mask, and appear in its naked deformity, of Federal-whiggery.

Corporal Hise, of the Free Trader, invites us to "investigate his life from the days of his youth up to the present day." Thank you, corporal! We decline the honor. We do not consider the subject worth the trouble of the investigation. As to his path, "the game is not worth the powder."

Corporal Hise, of the Free Trader, admits that he did oppose the regular democratic ticket of La Salle county; but says "the men he opposed were beaten by an average majority of fifty votes." The corporal opposed Mr. Ryan for the Senate, and Mr. J. H. Woodworth for the House of Representatives; yet these gentlemen were *elected* by the people of La Salle, instead of having been beaten. Mr. Bibbens, who was also elected, was supported by the Democrats generally; and Mr. Cushman, also elected, was absent before the election, and was run without his knowledge or consent. He will doubtless act with the democratic party. So much for the *veracity* of the runaway-apprentice of the Free Trader! We learn from a citizen of La Salle, now in this place, that every candidate on the regular democratic ticket would have been elected, if it had not been for the whigs of La Salle, backed by Hise and his masters, voting to a man in favor of their opponents.

We have been informed by a highly respectable citizen of La Salle county, now in this place, that the Democrats of La Salle have dropped the Free Trader almost to a man, since it has fallen into the hands of Hise—a fellow who has sold his services to a clique of speculators, mostly whigs—We feel sorry for the young man. What a pity he did not wait till he came to years of discretion, before he cut loose from the apron strings of his mother!

Corporal Hise asserts that but two copies of the State Register are taken at Ottawa; and the editor "presumes that the circulation of the Register in other parts of the State is no greater." The subscription list of the Register was, in August 1841, the largest in the State, and would have continued so, if we had not adopted the cash system requiring payment in advance, which compelled us to strike a great number from our list. The decreased circulation of the Register was our own act, not that of our subscribers. Our circulation is yet very large, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the hard times.

Corporal Hise, of the Free Trader, asserts that the State Register "is miserably conducted"—is "dull and stupid"—is filled with low billingsgate articles in defence of a miserable clique that controls its lazy and sleepy conductor"—its columns are "filled with stale advertisements"—"we find in it nothing but puerile twaddle, vulgar abuse, and low blackguardism." If such be the character of the State Register it is of course of no use to corporal Hise of the Free Trader; to whom the Register will hereafter be discontinued.

A friend at our elbow asks us whether Hise is the same chap advertised in a Pennsylvania paper who escaped from his *ma*, while she was whacking him for robbing a hen roost? We wish some of our democratic friends in Ottawa would send us a description of the corporal. It may be the means of restoring him to his anxious parents.

We are surprised that corporal Hise condescends to play second fiddle to Wentworth, when he boasts so loud that no man can use him. It is as plain as the noon day sun to the public, that the Free Trader is a sort of re-print of the Democrat at Chicago, or rather an echo of the views of long John.

The upstart into whose hands the Free Trader has lately fallen, undervalues the manner in which the State Register has been conducted—and speaks of its influence over the permanent prosperity of the democratic party. What does this fellow know about the State Register? He has but just now found his way into the State. The Register has been published for nearly seven years—has always preserved and still preserves the confidence of the democratic party.

That party has never lost supremacy in this State at any time since the State Register has been in existence. We have no doubt Hise was a mere boy long after the Register commenced; and we think it quite probable he was a sucking baby about the time our oldest boy was hanging to the parental nipple.

The Chicago Democrat contains two long columns, headed with a couple of fighting cocks, detailing the particulars of a rencontre between Wentworth and Peck. Of course the Democrat's account is a one-sided affair. We perceive that Col Wentworth, not satisfied with publishing his own account of the fight in his own columns, has transmitted a letter to the Free Trader, with a most ridiculous heading, giving an account of the same fight. This is unfair, Col:—your own columns were enough. It was wrong to set your corporal of the Free Trader on the game which you had just told us you had yourself run down.

By the accounts of the fight which Wentworth publishes, we infer that he has been prodigiously frightened. **We have as yet seen no other.**

Springfield Jockey Club Races,

Fourth day, Friday.—Jockey club purse 200 dollars—three mile heats.

A. P. Chesley, entered Mr. Hill's colt Versailles, by American Eclipse, dam by Bertrand, 3 years old.

Thomas B. Scruggs, entered brown horse Veto, by Merlin, 6 years old.

A. Music entered Ruins of Man, by Leopold, 5 years old.

The race was won by Versailles in two heats—time, first heat 6 m. 9 s., second heat 6 m. 13 s. Veto contended for the first heat throughout, and for the second heat during the two first miles, when the Ruins of Man came up and contended on the sixth mile. Neither horse could overcome the colt, however. The heavy weight, 118 lbs., Veto had to carry was too much for him. He run his first five miles well.

Fifth day, Saturday.—Jockey club purse $100, best 3 in 5.

Mr. Scruggs entered dun horse Leopold, by Leopold, 6 years old.

Mr. Music entered sorrel gelding, Red Bird, by Red Bird, 4 years old.

S. W. Robbins entered chesnut sorrel horse Doctor, by young Sir Charles, dam by Wehawk, 4 years old.

The race was won in three heats by Leopold, with ease. Time first heat 1 m. 56 s., second heat 1 m. 59 s., third heat 1 m. 53. Red Bird made Leopold run the last heat, but he could not pass him. He is the best dun horse we ever saw.

MATCH RACE ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

A match race was run on Wednesday last between Hill's colt Versailles and Scrugg's filley Miss Bailey for $300 a side, $100 forfeit, 2 mile heats. Both nags had been successful in the races during the previous week, and the friends of both were sanguine. Versailles was, however, the favorite. Bets were freely offered upon him, but were as freely taken.—The race was won by Miss Bailey in two heats with ease. Time first heat 3 m. 55 s., second heat 4 min. The filly passed the colt on the first quarter of the first heat. The colt could not pass her afterwards throughout the race

Important to Mr. Mather.

The owners of the President of our State Bank have been robbed in New York by one of their clerks. The book-keeper and confidential clerk of Nevins & Townsend, is a *defaulter* for $12,000. He was a gambler in stocks, like his employers. The principal owners of our State Bank are as unfortunate with their clerks as the *Branch* in Illinois, which has been robbed twice by the pets of Mr. Mather. What a set of scoundrels. When will the penitentiary claim its own?

Mr. Clay has been invited to a public dinner at Indianapolis. Mr. Clay says that he cannot extend his electioneering tour beyond that place. So the Junto here need not expect him in Illinois. Their old flags and coon skins cannot be brought out for further use at this time.

The Hon. JOHN T. STUART arrived at his residence here this week. Mr. Stuart looks very hearty. The length of the session has not injured his health, no more than it has his *pockets!*

The Treaty with England.

We publish this week the important Treaty made with England, which will be in force, so soon as it receives the approbation of the British Government, it having been ratified by the United States Senate, with only seven dissenting voices. It is said the treaty received the unanimous assent of the Maine commissioners.

Mr. Webster passed through New York directly after the Ashburton dinner. The Herald says no noise was made about him by the Whigs, and scarcely a single individual called upon him. It is thus that Whiggery treats its former God-like champion.

Death of Mrs. Tyler.

The Globe of Sept. 12, announces the death of Mrs. LETITIA TYLER, wife of the President of the United States. She died at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th. She was one of the most benign and amiable of human beings, and possessed of an excellent mind. She had been for years past a patient sufferer under paralysis, which finally carried her off its victim. We sincerely sympathise with the President, for his irreparable loss.

Judge WELLS of Missouri has declared the provisions of the bankrupt law, providing for *voluntary* bankruptcy unconstitutional. Appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and also to the Circuit Court of the U. S. for Missouri.

Opinion of Mr. Van Buren of the Controversy in Rhode Island.

The Free Suffrage party of Rhode Island lately held a celebration at Milberry Grove, to which they invited many of our distinguished Statesmen; among others, Mr. Van Buren. The Ex-President in his reply, assures the Patriots of Rhode Island of his hearty sympathy in their cause—and declares that he believes the Algerine Whigs of that State will yet have to yield to the cause of free Suffrage.

The Bankrupt Court.

We are requested to state that the next session of the Bankrupt Court will commence on Monday 3d October.

We were presented a fine head of cabbage this week by our friend Mr. Peake, living in the vicinity of this city, as a fair specimen of several hundred heads. It measures in circumference nearly four feet and weighs about 18 pounds.

The Democratic Convention recently held in Massachusetts have again nominated MARCUS MORTON as their candidate for Governor. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Prices at St. Louis, Sept. 16.

Bacon.—Hams from stores, 6 a 7; sides and shoulders, 3½ a 4 cents. Demand moderate. *Flour.*—City Mills, superfine, $3 25 a $3 50; other brands $2 75 a $3 00; fine $3 25 a $2 50, specie. The receipts during the week were large. *Grain.*—Wheat, 35 a 37½, specie—scrip, 42 a 45. The receipts have been heavy, but sales were readily effected at quotations. Oats in sacks, 14 a 15 per bush.; corn in do. 18 a 20; in ears 15 a 16 cents.

DIED,—On the 16th inst. MARY, infant daughter of Charles R. and Ann Hurst, aged 4 weeks and 5 days.

A National Bank.

We extract the following very excellent article from the Shelbyville Herald. We would only remark, that wherever the words "National Bank" occurs, they should be stricken out, and the words "old-fashioned United States Bank" inserted in their place. It is very plain that the whig party proper are opposed to any sort of a National Bank except one precisely similar to the old Biddle concern. Mr. Tyler tried them during the present congress with a fiscal bank, but they would not touch it. It was then we heard Mr. Mangum, and other whig leaders delare, that nothing would do but "an old-fashioned Bank of the United States"—just such a one as Gen. Jackson vetoed—just such a one as he removed the deposites from, and for which he was censured by the Senate.

This is the sort of Bank, that the Whig candidates for congress next year must take up and shoulder. They are narrowed down—they have narrowed themselves down to a Biddle Bank, and nothing but a Biddle Bank.

From the Shelbyville Herald.

"A Whig" has slightly touched upon the question of a National Bank, though it is the great object at which all the efforts of the party are directed. He barely mentions this *important* subject, and then hastily flies to other matters! The gentleman but follows the course marked down for the party; he dares not fully avow the policy of the Clayites, but, as in 1840, tries to cloak the true issue and deceive the people, again, by some humbug cry. We are willing—aye anxious, that the question should be fully tested; and all we ask of our opponents is, to inscribe their real views on their banner and march boldly to the conflict. Let their watchword be "a National Bank and High Tariff" and the leader HENRY CLAY, and who can doubt the result?—the voice of the true people will be heard in the thunders of rebuke from Maine to Louisiana! The death song of these odious Federal measures will be sung in 1844. Farmers, Mechanics, Workingman, you whose interests are at stake; who desire a sound currency and despise the tricks of grasping speculators; look at the whole course of the late idol of the Whig party—the Bank of the United States. In 1816 the late Bank of the United States was chartered by Mr. Madison, being one year after the war; our bank circulation about this time was some forty five millions of dollars; but was immediately increased by the chartering of the United States Bank to 110,000,000!—Money, of course, became plenty; property rose in value; and the regular channel of business overflowed by speculation, brought on by a flood of paper currency, brought at last ruin upon the country. The Bank was obliged to curtail her issues, call in her dues, and, by grinding the people, reduce its circulation, in 1820, to 45,000,000! Who cannot remember the distress of that period, and the want and almost misery that prevailed?—To be ascribed only to the power of an unconstitutional monopoly, expanding and contracting her issues at pleasure, and crippling the energies of the people when ever it was her sovereign will!

The "panics," the distress, caused by this institution is in the memory of every school-boy. The great efforts to sustain the "Monster," by buying up the press distributing money with a lavish hand to control the elections of the people, and corruption of the most flagrant character, is known to all, with these facts staring them in the face, a few are found still mad enough to cry 'give us a U. S. Bank.' From the first moment of the existence of the Bank of the U. States up to the period when the veto of the great and good Jackson put an end to her career, we have one continual system of expansions and contraction, bribery and corruption, and efforts to control the Government!! When chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with the *same officers* to manage the bank, what has been her course? The late examination before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shows the vast amount expended by her to purchase votes and procure the charter, and now she has sunk a deplorable wreck carrying down in the vortex the money of the rich and the poor, the widow and the orphan, while Biddle, [once proposed by the Whigs as Secretary of Treasury,] and his swindling, thieving crew, fatten upon their stolen gains!

Look at England with her National Bank, seated in the midst of a monarchy with all the checks that Legislation can devise.—What benefits result from this National institution? The same that would flow from any overgrown blood sucking monopoly!—So great is her power, that from 1790 till 1823, a period of 30 years not a dollar in specie was paid out of her vaults! TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SEVEN MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, was the amount of her circulation during this time which the nation was obliged to use, and *dare* not complain! The result of this tremendous *paper* circulation, was that property rose in value, the wild spirit of speculation reigned supreme and the thing miscalled money was plenty; but as the time approached for resumption, the reverse came and all the dreadful consequences of the former excitement was *soon* apparent. By a late examination of the directors of the Bank before Parliament, reasons were given why the bank controlled the finances of the country, by making money plenty or scarce! This shows the dangerous power she had acquired! Charter a National Bank, and in a few years we will be governed by a monied aristocracy, that would soon acquire sufficient power to place legislation at defiance!

From the Missouri Reporter.

All the Decency.—The Abolitionist of the New Era, after enumerating the corrupt acts charged against Judge Smith of Illinois, by the Democratic papers of that State, says, "we express no opinion about them, except to say, that one who has been a leader of the Locofoco party in Illinois as long as Judge Smith has been, could not but be well qualified for the performance of these or any other acts." A man who could deliberately write such a sentence as we have above quoted from the Era, stigmatizing a large majority of the citizens of a neighboring State as being so corrupt and infamous that none but the vilest scoundrels could find favor in their eyes, must be himself so sunk in the depths of public and private infamy as to be incapable of doing a moral act, or thinking a pure thought. The editor of the Era professes to be a leader of a party claiming all the decency, yet he belches forth such gross and wholesale blackguardism against those, many of whose worst acts, compared with his best deeds, would be as spotless innocence contrasted with hardened vice. The editor of the Era should not make such foul charges against the Democratic party of Illinois, where his own character is so well known as it is in this community, unless he wishes his own biography written by his neighbors

Lord Ashburton, the special Minister of England, has departed for that country in the British armed ship the Warspite.

Opinions of the press on the proclamation of the Executive officers.

From the Bellville Advocate.

THE PLUNDER STOPPED.

Nothing we can conceive of, could have had a greater tendency to develope the true character of true whigery than the last proclamation of the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor, of this State, prohibiting the receipt of the paper of the State Bank of Illinois for taxes. The Sugar-tit has been torn from the lips of the aristocracy, and the anticipated harvest of the land speculator who bought the rags of the State Bank, at from 30 to 40 cents in the dollar, has been withered, by the unering hand of Justice. But the black flag of plunder is *still* floating in the breeze from the mast's head of the Federal prints, and are tossed into the air with all the madness of frenzy, to concentrate all their forces, for a last a desperate struggle—a perfidious attact upon the laws of the land. Why, the gull-trap of Alton comes out and advises, nay *commands* the collectors of the different counties to receive the paper of the State Bank of Illinois, *law or no law*. Well, every man to his trade; Gullibus, is a lawyer, and if he can, by placing wrong constructions upon the law, induce some one more ignorant than himself, to violate his oath of office, why the consequences would be that Gullibus Esqr., would probably get a fee.

But what are the facts in the case; let us for a moment examine. What immediate good will result from the prohibition of a depreciated currency as a revenue? It will be the means at once of arresting one of the grandest schemes of rapacity and plunder that has ever before been fastened upon an oppressed people, namely, by preventing the Land speculator, who lives by his wits, from buying up at tax sales with shinplasters, [for which he only pays from 30 to 40 cents in the dollar,] the land of the laborer, who by mistake or want of funds, is compelled to suffer his land to be sold; and when he goes to redeem it, these *modest* land speculators demand 10 per cent and double the amount of tax, and that too in GOLD and SILVER.

It will be the means of preserving from destruction our school, college, and seminary funds, and will tend more than any thing else to effect that much desired object of the whole democratic party: which is to regulate and establish the currency of our country upon a solid basis—wresting from the hands of the speculators and stock-jobbers the powers of oppressing and plundering the honest, but unsuspecting farmer and mechanic. By whom, we would ask are those reformations first to be commenced? from whom should they first emanate? Our Government. It is not reasonable to suppose, that as long as the State of Illinois suffers a depreciated currency to be collected as a revenue, that she will be subjecting her citizens to exhorbitant taxation. which will be in the eye of the emigrant an obstacle paramount to all others, and will cause him to pass over our beautiful Prairies and leave the inexhaustible soil to be found within our borders for other, less fertile, but less encumbered and free from the blighting influence of a depreciated currency. Hence we say, if the people of Illinois desire a sound currency, and wish to be freed from the yoke that is now fastened about their necks, by corrupt and profligate banking institutions, they should raise their hearts in gratitude for the firm and patriotic example our Governor has laid down, for the exterpation of two of the foulest institutions our State has ever been cursed with, viz: the State Bank of Illinois, and the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.

But the disappointed speculator says, the proclamation is not in accordance with law. For the benefit of collectors, we subjoin the act of the Legislature under which the proclamation was issued. It is as follows: "It is to be found in the act of the Legislature of 1836, page 244, entitled, "*An act concerning the payment of the revenue, and for other purposes*;" and is in these words: "That hereafter the bills of the Bank of the State of Illinois and its branches shall be received in payment of the revenue of this State, and in payment of college, school, and seminary debts, and interest: * * *Provided*, That if at any time hereafter, the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, shall be of opinion that there will be danger of receiving the bills of the State Bank as aforesaid, they are hereby authored and required to cause a notice to be published in the newspaper printed by the public printer, and all other newspapers printed in the State, prohibiting the further reception of said bills, after a day named in such notice, for the use and purposes aforesaid; and after the day named in such notice, the said bills shall not be received until otherwise directed by law."

The above act is still in force, and no law was ever made by subsequent legislatures repealing it, as has been stated. We are not a lawyer, but we have examined this subject as far as we could, and have also the opinion of doctors of law, and not one have we yet heard question the authority of the Governor to issue the proclamation so much deprecated by men who are dependant upon their wits for a livelihood.

We therefore hope that no collector will so far forget *his* duty and the duty he owes to his county, as to be influenced by the dictations of a profligate press, whose only object is plunder—the downfall of those of opposite politics, and whose motto is RULE OR RUIN.

From the Wabash Republican.

The Governor's Proclamation.

For the information of our readers, we copy the following article relative to the Governor's Proclamation, from the Belleville Advocate of the 8th inst. We endorse it as a reflection of our own sentiments, fully believing that there has been no subsequent legislation, as has been asserted, repealing the act of 1836, which gave the Governor, &c. power to issue such document.

The above act (1836,) is still in force, and no law was ever made by subsequent legislatures repealing it, as has been stated. We are not a lawyer, but we have examined this subject as far as we could, and have also the opinion of doctors of law; and not one have we yet heard question the authority of the Governor to issue the proclamation so much deprecated by men who are dependant upon their wits for a livelihood.

We therefore hope that no collector will so far forget *his* duty and the duty he owes to his country, as to be influenced by the dictations of a profligate press, whose only object is plunder—the downfall of those of opposite politics, and whose motto is RULE OR RUIN.

From the Sparta Democrat.

We are astonished at the senseless gabble of some of the papers in this State about the late prohibition of the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer to take State paper. They say it is done only to secure the payment of their salaries in good money. Now we would remark that those functionaries did not ask for the collection of taxes in good money; they merely requested that the collections might be postponed until the meeting of the Legislature, and prohibited the reception of the notes of the State bank, but they did not prohibit the reception of the notes of the Shawneetown bank, because they had not the power, and who supposed that the people will pay their taxes in good money as long as the notes of the Bank will be taken. If that prohibition had not been issued, State paper would still have to be received for school, college and Seminary debts and interest, for which the law of 1838 made it receiveable, because that clause, if we are not mistaken, is not repealed by the law of '39. We have noticed some extremely lengthy articles on this subject, censuring the Governor, Auditor and Treasury for doing as they have done, but if the people will only refer to the laws of the State, they will find that those officers did not more than their duty.

For the Register.

The preservation of the Nation and the discomfiture of Whiggery.

There is a deity who reigns above,
At whose command all things in order move,
Who with a power supreme, with sovereign skill,
Directs the winds and storms to do his will,
Who holds, as in the hollow of his hand,
The earth, the elements, the sea and land.
Yes, God exists, his power is over all,—
Angels and men obey his sovereign call.

In days of yore, when human reason held
No place on earth, when ignorance prevailed,
And superstition free inquiry quelled,
When Piety departed from her home,
O'er the wide watery waste condemned to roam,
To seek a home far o'er the Atlantic wave,
Or in her bosom find a peaceful grave;
Then did that God, who rules the earth and sky,
Cheer their sad souls and wipe the weeping eye,
Preserve them from the dangers of the storm,
And, weary Pilgrims, land them free from harm,
Preserve them from the elemental shock—
Their habitations fix near Plymouth rock;
A holy awe their grateful souls inspires,
And with his praise their pious bosoms fires.

Years passed away—those pious fathers died,
Their place the stranger and their sons supplied;
For after them, full many a stranger came,
The cause of their removal still the same,
For still a tyrant king o'er England reigned,
Who freedom disavowed and conscience chained.
Thus was New England filled by God's command,
With Puritans—a brave heroic band,
Prepared in life or death to sternly stand,
And drive oppression from that favored land.

Full many a year in circling seasons flew,
And in their course the strength and vigor grew,
Of many a bold and patriotic boy,
Who learned that strength and vigor to employ,
In strong contention—contests fierce, to gain
Their freedom and that freedom to maintain.
There came a swarm of locusts from afar,
To scatter death around and dreadful war,—
The offspring of one George, a tyrant king,
Sent desolating war and death to bring,
And scatter wide o'er those delightful lands
A tyrant's murderers and robber bands;
Yet those stern heroes shrunk not with dismay,
But firmly, calmly stood, in that dread array,
Though in wild revolution's vortex whirled,
That fearfully convulsed th' alarmed world.
The eye of him that rules the earth and sky,
Still ever mindful of their destiny,
Directed each campaign with power divine,
That freedom might in all her glory shine—
And that his chosen people still might stand,
The pride, the boast, the glory of the land.
He raised great Washington, a mighty man,
Midst war, and blood, and death, to lead the van,
Who, by omnipotence directed, stood
The mighty chief, the warrior great and good,
And in the wild, yet patriotic strife,
Emburked his all—his fortune and his life.
When compassed by Atlantic's stormy wave,
Full many a hero found an honored grave,
Encircled by Long Island's seagirt strand,
Hard pressed by Clinton and his hostile band.
God saw the unequal contest from on high,
Looked on his favorite chief with pitying eye,
And sent his fogs and clouds to obscure the night,
Auspicious for the favored hero's flight.

So did our God extend his potent arm,
To save the nation from impending harm,
When breathing death with threats & clamor rude,
The ruthless foe our infant force pursued,
Till 'cross the ford with wondering awe they stood
And saw the rains descend a mighty flood.
Thus rendering all the foemen's efforts vain,
Immediate passage in pursuit to gain,
To drench those plains in patriotic blood;
Their preservation spoke the power of God.
Again, when war and blood, and death prevailed,
When one vile knave one soulless wretch had failed
T'obtain from honest men, by foul abuse,
Those things their noble souls must needs refuse,
He cries in wrath, midst all his doubts and fears,
[A patriotic whig his threatening hears.]
"I'll bring to nought your boasted liberty,
Its end disgraceful all mankind shall see."
The traitor knave at length commands a post,
Where some score men might stand against a host,
Then Judas-like the treacherous, sordid slave,
Sought to deliver all those warriors brave
To certain death, inflicted by the sword
Of royal George,—their ancient tyrant lord,
But on that wretch God looked in anger down,
Cast on the deed a dark and dreadful frown,
Sent a strong wind to drive the ship from land,
That bore his agent Andre to the strand,
That when returning to his tyrant lord,
His cautious, hasty passage, might afford
To Williams, Paulding and Van Wart, *a sign*,
That might divulge the traitorous design,
In deep disgrace the traitor meanly fled,
His agent ignominiously was led,
To a spy's shameful death, the dreadful meed
Bestowed by nations on such traitrous deed.
Thus by the power supreme, by God's decree,
The guilty fell—America was free.

Again, when one, with flattery elate,
Was called to guide the councils of the State,—
An honest citizen—reputed brave,
Elected by a clan of trait'rous knaves,
Who deemed they thereby might obtain command
Of this great nation, this prolific land;
For well they knew the old man might be swayed
By trait'rous knaves, who feigned to lend him aid.
The fair domain of Gods peculiar care,
Seemed lost, disgraced, and sunk in deep despair,
But lest the good old man be drawn astray,
In mercy, he was called in haste away.
The nation then was plunged in mourning deep,
Indeed, there was abundant cause to weep,
From all that then appeared to human view.
But lo there was prepared a "Tyler too,"
Who when the good old man was gone might stand
And from destruction fierce preserve the land.
When to him they bro't their dang'rous schemes
Of Tariff, Bank, those cherished federal dreams,
When of success too arrogant they grew,
They met the veto of this "Tyler too."
And since they now so signally have failed,
Since all their trickery has not availed.
To accomplish the designs so basely sought,
Most bitterly they mourn, their hapless lot:
Condemned to live by Gods supreme command,
The *scorn, contempt, hatred* of the land.
They say they placed their hopes on Tip'canoe;
But did they not elect that "Tyler too"
They surely did. Thus they were blindly led,
To bring destruction on their tract'rous heads,
For having thus elected men unknown,
Who had so proud, so ostentatious grown,
That when their principles they would have learned
To friend, or foe, no answer they returned!
But still, "without a why or wherefore," they
Elected them, in that ill fated day.
And now, their deep discomfiture and grief,
Without a present prospect of relief,
Is but a righteous retribution, *just*,
For taking men with baseless "generous trust."

C. L. S.

For the Register.

Lines written at Sea, on a passage from Charleston to New York.

Oh haste thee on my gallant barque
On ocean's briny wave;
Nor heed the surges rolling dark,
That round about thee rave.

But spread thy canvass to the breeze,
And plough through billows deep;
For thou wert born upon the seas,
Majesticly to sweep.

Bear proudly when the tempest's wrath,
Bursts in its rage and might;
Across thy wild and foamy paith,
In the dead hour of night.

For many a drear and stormy day,
On ocean's breast thou'll roam,
Ere having passed thy created way,
Then bear me safe to home.

Home of my childhood! how I long,
Thee once again to see—
From far off southern lands I come,
To live, for age with thee.

Then take me to thy welcome breast
And let me pillowed be—
As a weary wand'rer seeks his rest
Home! I return to thee.

S. R. W.

The New Treaty with Great Britain.

A TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of The African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1841, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas, both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object:" And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1793, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about south, eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 64 deg. 25 min. north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the state of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ARTICLE II.—It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel, at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point southwesterly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the northwestern main-land, to the mouth of Pigeon river and at the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height or Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods thence along the water communication to Lake Saisoquinaga, and through that Lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the commissioners traced line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 40° 23' 55" north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.—In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said River shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either: that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries. their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.—All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessary claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.—whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northeastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the states of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the states of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further, to pay and satisfy said states, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838: the Government of the United States agreeing with the states of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moities, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.—It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for making the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river, and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments, a joint report or declaration, under their hands, and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARICLE VII.—It is further agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both side of the Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the river Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.—The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.—Whereas, notwithstanding, all efforts which may be made on the Coast of Africa, for suppressing the Slave Trade the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.—It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to Justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the teritories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrate of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.—The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.—The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London, within six days from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ASHBURTON, Seal.]
DANIEL WEBSTER, [Seal.]

Interesting to Mail Contractors and the public.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication by the Agent of the Post Office Department:

SPRINGFIELD, (ILLS.) Sept. 14, 1842.

Messrs Editors of the State Register:

GENTLEMEN:—The enclosed letter is in answer to one I addressed to the Post Office Department on the subject to which it relates.—For the information of mail contractors, will you please give it a place in your next paper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES BROWN,
Special Agent P. O. Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Inspection office, Sept. 2, 1842.

SIR: As the question often arises, as to what sort of vehicle is to be understood by a "two horse post coach" specified in contracts as one of the modes of transportation, it is deemed expedient to communicate to all the special agents the following decision of the Post Master General, in answer to a letter addressed by one of them to the Department on that subject. Very respectfully your obedient serv't,

J. S SKINNER.

To JAMES BROWN, Esq., special agent P. O. Department, Springfield, Ills.

TWO HORSE POST COACHES.

The Post Master General says, "that he requires that the vehicle used shall be adapted to the safe conveyance of the mail and the comfortable accommodation of the passengers. He is indifferent as to the form of the vehicle or whether it be placed on leather or steel springs—the essential requisites of safety to the mail and comfort to the passengers being complied with by the contractor."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A Letter from Mr. Tyler.

We are requested to publish the following letter, addressed by the President by his friends in this city. It expresses his thanks to those who have sustained him in the midst of the severe trials to which he has been exposed in the discharge of his duty.—*N. Y. Morning Post.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I should sooner have acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., covering certain resolutions adopted by a large number of my fellow-citizens, assembled in the Park, on the 14th inst., but for the severe and constant pressure upon me of important public duties. I will not hesitate to express the pleasure I experienced at the decided tone of approbation manifested by my fellow-citizens in their several resolutions. Next to the consciousness of having done my duty, the approval of my constituents, the people of the United States, would undoubtedly afford me the highest satisfaction. If for the maintenance of those Republican principles which I have advanced from my earliest manhood I am destined to be in future, as for all the time I have been in the discharge of the duties of the Presidential office has been the case—the object of vituperation and gross abuse, I must even bear it with all the fortitude and composure I can call to my aid. I encounter but the fate which the man who was called the great high priest of Republicanism encountered in 1799 and 1800. The disciple has no reason to anticipate a different or milder fate than that encountered by his instructor. I shall follow in the footsteps of that illustrious man, and act upon his principles, believing, as was said by my immediate predecessor in his office, in his celebrated Dayton speech, that "if the Augean stable is to be cleansed. it can only be done by recurring to the principles of Thomas Jefferson." To the support of those principles my life has heretofore been devoted, and it shall continue to be to the end.

I tender to you, gentlemen, assurances of my high respect. JOHN TYLER.

To Daniel Jackson, Esq., President; and David Bryson, Joseph O'Connor, and others,

Newspapers.—"A newspaper is a school in a family of children, worth *ten dollars a year*. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast—we say with confidence the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school; let one of them have the free use of the newspaper, and let the other be deprived of the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it—is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish his children respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his ownb and yet how trifling is the sum a paper costs! It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequences. who paid the subscription regularly once a year."

Circular.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ILL., }
September 12th, 1842. }

In 1836 a law was passed by our Legislature, making the notes of the State Bank of Illinois receivable in payment of revenue and of debts due the School fund, with a proviso that in case of danger of loss to the State, the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer should prohibit their reception for such purposes. This provision originated in the well grounded fears of the Legislature in relation to that institution; and made it obligatory upon those officers to interfere and prohibit the reception of its paper whenever its depreciation should be likely to occasion a loss to the State. The Legislature of 1839 re-constructed the revenue system of the State, and made notes of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown also receivable for revenue, leaving the power of excluding State Bank untouched and unimpaired. When the depreciation of the paper of the State Bank took place last Spring, about half the revenue for the year 1841 had been paid in to collectors, and it would have operated unequally upon the residue of the tax payers, to have prohibited its reception for the balance of the tax of that year. The revenue of 1841 was therefore paid into the treasury in State Bank paper. A very different state of things however exists in relation to the revenue of 1842.—No part of that revenue has yet been paid by the people; and every principle of policy, nay, of imperious necessity, requires that no part of it should be paid into the treasury, or rather, into the Bank, which is the treasury, until the action of the Legislature upon the subject.

We invoke the attention of every citizen of this State, who is now interested in perpetuating public embarrassment, to the following facts.

Under the operation of the laws now in existence, the whole revenue of 1842, when collected from the people, must be paid over to the State Bank. This it is true would go in liquidation of the indebtedness of the State to that institution; but the object of revenue is not to discharge our debt to the bank—and besides, it is very difficult to say, whether, upon a full and final settlement, the State is indebted to the Bank, or the Bank to the State. Be this as it may—the whole revenue of 1842 so soon as collected, must be paid into that institution. If no check were interposed to the payment of this revenue, as it is payable in depreciated paper, every dollar of this year's tax would be collected, paid into and absorbed by the State Bank before the meeting of the General Assembly. The effect of this would be to deprive the State not only of its present means, but even to anticipate its future means, before the Legislature could have an opportunity of devising any plan of general relief. That body must assemble in December—and whatever may be the duration of its session, questions of vital importance to the welfare of the people, and the prospects of the State, depend upon its deliberations. In the fact of all this, will any man who has any regard for the public interest, or who is not fearfully blind to the future insist upon the whole revenue of the current year being paid into the Bank before that body can assemble. If such a man can be found, we entreat him to reflect upon the consequences of his policy, and the situation in which it places the General Assembly of Illinois without any revenue in the Treasury—without credit to borrow money on any terms, and what is worse, with the whole revenue of 1842 anticipated and paid over to the Bank. The revenue of 1843 cannot become available or reach the Treasury before the spring of 1844, and in the mean time, the State will be required to defray the expenses of the Legislature—to carry on the Government—to pay the officers—the Judges and prosecuting Attorneys, and to meet all indispensable incidental expenses without any means in possession or in prospect to accomplish these objects. This is a true picture of the condition to which this State is about to be reduced by the policy of those who contend for the payment of this year's revenue in depreciated paper. But this is not the only evil consequence that would flow from this suicidal policy. The Legislature would be compelled by stern necessity, to let the Government go down for want of means, or fall once more at the feet of the bank, and supplicate their succor and protection. Far from being able to effect a dissolution between the State and these institutions, the banks could extort whatever concessions they might choose to demand from the Legislature, and there would be no other alternative than a dissolution of government, or a submission to their dictation. In addition to these degrading consequences, another result of such policy would be to fasten a depreciated currency upon this State for several years to come. So long as it is receivable at par for taxes, there will be some portion of it sought for this object, and this will cause it to be retained in circulation, whereas, when once excluded from the public treasury, it will soon pass out of existence There is but one way to extricate ourselves from our difficulties and carry on the government without depending upon the banks; that is, to suspend the collection of the revenue for the year 1842, until the meeting of the Legislature. This measure, so far as it suspends the collection of the revenue for a short time, cannot surely be considered oppressive, and from all the calculations we have been able to make, it will be in the power of the next Legislature to reduce the taxes for 1842 about one half on the present assessment. From this it will be seen that all the wretched consequences of paying now in depreciated paper can be avoided without imposing additional burdens upon the people. The reduction of some salaries, the curtailment of expenses, together with the large amount of additional lands which have become taxable this year, will justify a large reduction of taxes, and leave ample means to carry on the government on a system of strict economy; and until we get through the present crisis it will hardly be in our power to collect revenue to pay any portion of our public debt. By acting upon this policy, the revenue of 1842 will continue a fund to defray the expenses of the Legislature, and carry on the government until the revenue of 1843 reaches the treasury. This will place the Legislature upon an independent footing, and enable it to obtain a control over the banks, whereas, heretofore the banks have had the control of the Legislature. In determining upon an energetic course of policy to save the State from degradation, we rely for a support upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We will never believe that the citizens of Illinois, for the paltry consideration of paying a year's revenue in depreciated paper, are prepared to sacrifice great public interests, and jeopardize the stability of their government. We learn that some of the collectors are determined to persist in the collection of revenue in notes of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. This would defeat the salutary object we had in view in issuing the proclamation; but most happily we are invested with lawful authority to prevent it. The revenue law of 1839, which directs that the notes of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, shall be receivable in payment of public revenue, never intended that their notes should be received in such case for more than their current value.—This is the only safe and rational construction that that law is susceptible of; and upon it we are determined to act. We therefore notify all collectors of the public revenue throughout the State, that in collecting the revenue for 1842 in depreciated paper, they will receive such paper at its specie value only, until otherwise directed by law; and we take occasion to notify them still further, that each and every collector in accounting to the State for the revenue collected by him in depreciated notes for 1842 will be held responsible for the payment of the revenue in such notes according to their specie value.

THO. CARLIN, Governor.
JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.
M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

Concert.

The Springfield Sacred Music Society will give a Concert at the 2d Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening, the 24th inst, under the direction of Professor H. D. Munson.

Tickets 25 cents. Sept. 23d.

MASONIC.

THE Grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, will commence in Jacksonville on the first Monday of October next. An address will be made on Tuesday, by James Shields, Grand Orator. All Masons in good standing are invited to join the procession.

September 16th, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED—Printing, writing and wraping paper, and for sale at manufacturing prices with carriage.

100 reams printing paper, 24½ by 38 inches.
100 reams fools cap and post, ruled and plain writing paper.
5 gross bonnet boxes.

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.

N. B. Other sizes printing paper shortly expected. Sept. 15, 1842.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.

Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

BRIGHT SORREL MARE—Taken up by Jacob Tinker, living in Fayette county, a bright sorrel mare, five years old past, a round mark or brand upon each shoulder, a small white spot in her forehead, a natural trotter; appraised at $35. Sept 7, 1842.

8* J W BERRY, clk.

IRON GREY FILLEY—Taken up by Wm. W. Brown, Charters Grove, DeKalb county, five miles north of Sycamore, a light iron grey filley, 3 years old, small size, scar on the right side, small lump on the right side of the neck near the head; appraised to $30 dollars. Aug. 8, 1842.

8* J R HAMLIN, clk.

BLACK HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Evinger, living in Richland precinct, Clark co, Illinois, one black horse, some saddle marks, some white spots on the upper part of the neck supposed to be caused by the collar, about 15½ hands high, supposed to be about 20 years old; appraised to $10. Sept. 10, 1842.

8* DARIUS PHILLIPS, clk.

BAY MARE AND SORREL MARE—Taken up by S. O. Ransom, living in Lake co., Illinois, one bay mare, with a long tail, black mane and tail, about six years old; appraised at $45. The other a light bay or sorrel mare, short tail, chesnut mane and tail; appraised at $35. August 31, 1842.

8* ARTHUR PATTERSON, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Isaac R. Elder, living seven miles east of Vandalia, Fayette county, one, bay horse, six years old last spring, 14 hands high, a small white spot on his forehead, some marks of a collar on his neck and shoulders; appraised at $25. Aug. 12, 1842.

8*. J W BERRY, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by James Reynolds living in Byron, Ogle county, Illinois, a bay mare, about five or six years old, about 15 hands high, a white stripe in the face, left hind foot white, and a wind gall on each hind leg near the gambrel joint; appraised at $55. Sept. 7, 1842.

8* D H T MOSS, clk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Coyle, in Bond county, a light sorrel horse, 6 years old, 14¼ hands high, small blaze in the face, scar on the left hind foot; appraised at $30. Aug. 17, 1842. 8. J BRADFORD, clk.

SORREL MARE AND GREY HORSE—Taken up by Thomas L. Sawrey, in Bond co., a sorrel mare, white face, 15 hands high, 8 years old; appraised at $35. Also, a grey horse, six years old, 16 hands high; appraised at $40. Sept. 13, 1842. 8. J BRADFORD, clk.

IRON GREY HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Prater, in Bond county, an iron grey horse, marked with the collar and saddle, white spot on the root of the tail, high withers, crooked hind legs, 17 hands high, 7 years old; appraised at $45. Sept 12, 1842. 8. J BRADFORD, clk.

NOTICE.

THE personal estate of Gustavus Rape, deceased of Sangamon county, having proved deficient for payment of claims against the estate, I shall therefore apply by petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be held in and for Sangamon county, Illinois, on the third Monday in the month of November, 1842, for an order of said court authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the payment of the same, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified and requested to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

POLLY RAPE, Adm'x.

Sept. 16, 1842. 8-4t.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in *handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art*.

In anticipation of the *multitude of strangers* that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM. FLOURVILLE,
ISAAC ROUNTREE.

Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

WHEAT, BEESWAX, AND DEER-SKINS WANTED—At the Illinois Clothing Store, where the highest market price will be given for the same in ready made clothing, and where a full assortment of fall and winter clothing is offered at prices to suit the times.

Sept. 23, 1842. Z. McCOMAS.

Wheat taken in payment of debts.

BELL & HURST will receive good merchantable wheat in payment of all debts due them, to be delivered in St. Louis by the 20th of November, at 50 cents per bushel, or if delivered in Springfield at the market price. All debts not paid in this way will have to be collected forthwith in good money without further notice. BELL & HURST.

N. B. Persons owing us who wish to pay wheat will please call and see us immediately.

Springfield, Sept. 19, 1842. B. & H.

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.

JAMES F. REED.

Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.

CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Milton Carpenter, Treasurer of the State of Illinois,

against.

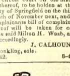
Milton H. Wash, Egbert M. Mallory, and Philip C. Latham.

IT appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerks office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, that Milton H. Wash, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, against you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that summons has issued therein, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said complainants bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, the said Milton H. Wash, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. CALHOUN, clk.

Shields & Conkling, sols.

Sept. 22, 1842. 8-4t—$5.



NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co-partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞ The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
Sept. 8, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

OFFICE OF COMMIS'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, August 1, 1842

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

825 barrels of pork
1,540 barrels of fresh superfine flour
660 bushels of new white field beans
13,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,640 pounds of good hard sperm candles
926 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,025 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1843, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1843.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half to be delivered on 1st May, 1843, and the remainder on 1st December, 1843.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,050 barrels of pork
1,960 barrels fresh superfine flour
840 bushels new white field beans
16,800 pounds of good hard soap
3,360 pounds of good hard sperm candles
292 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,850 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1843.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

750 barrels of pork
1,400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
600 bushels of new white field beans
12,000 pounds of good hard soap
2,400 pounds of good hard sperm candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Praire du Chien, Mississippi river.

525 barrels of pork
980 barrels of fresh superfine flour
420 bushels of new white field beans
8,400 pounds of good hard soap
2,520 pounds of good hard tallow candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,925 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1843.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

375 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
115 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,375 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin river.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Brady, Salt St. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.

450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Buffalo, New York.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sacket's Harbor, New York.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Hancock Barracks, Holton, Maine.

450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in December, 1842, and January and February, 1843.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Frot Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbul, New London, Connecticut.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore, Maryland.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

600 barrels of pork
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
480 bushels of new white field beans
9,600 pounds of good hard soap
2,880 pounds of good hard tallow candles
160 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,200 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

225 barrels of pork
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard sperm candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1843, and 1st March, 1844. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.— When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer that the pork has been so salted and packed.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size, for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1843. A failure in this particular will be considered a breech of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO GIBSON, C. G. S.

The Female Department of the Springfield Academy,

WILL re-open on the first Monday of October. The patronage of those is particularly requested who wish their pupils to make thorough acquisitions in the most substantial branches of education; as great care will be taken to promote this end. Tuition at the same reduced prices as the past summer, and no extra charge for fuel or incidental expenses, unless for damages.

For Geog., arith., gram., and history of the U. States, $5 per qr of 10 weeks.

For more advanced branches, $6 per quarter.

It will be understood that the small amount of money which may be drawn from the school fund on the scholars attending, will be applied towards paying the interest on the note of the trustees at the Bank, and if more than sufficient to pay the half of that interest, in procuring additional fixtures for the school rooms of this department.

Notice is also given, that instruction in French may be received at the Academy from a young lady well qualified to teach and converse in the language. Who will also give lessons in music on the piano and guitar.

JOHN F. BROOKS, Principal.
Springfield, Sept. 14, 1842. 6-3t.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

Petition for Divorce.

Ailsey Baucom *against* John Baucom.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county that John Baucom, the above defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Baucom that a bill in chancery has been filed in the said Clerk's office by Ailsey Baucom, that a subpœna in chancery has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, John Baucom, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said bill, the allegations therein will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly. J CALHOUN, clk.
BAKER & BLEDSOE, sols.
Sept. 14, 1842. 6-4t.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, &c.
The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,
Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors
Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines
Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,
Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,
Lace and Fille veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,
A splended assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,
Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,
A large supply of tailors' trimmings,
Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,
Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions
Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,
Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,
Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,
Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,
A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.
Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,
Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets.
Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,
Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,
Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,
Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low
Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,
A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,
Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,
Men's fine calfskin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,
Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,
Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.
Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞*State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.*

CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific as a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchelis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints,* diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys;* Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa. &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.— In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers,* the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloroux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States.

50-1y.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safety to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.
March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LINIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial. *None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle*

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter so much so that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—1y.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattrasses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & RROTHER.

LINDSAY'S

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Knoe,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Huffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffis, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W. Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tinman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GRUBB. **NEW FIRM,** THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding, and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c.

Advance made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Bussett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.
Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb.
Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridosia.
Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo
Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.
Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.
Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.
Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.
Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.
Messrs John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.
Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.
Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.
January 1, 1842—4w

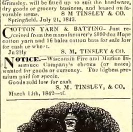
TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.
April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.
Springfield. July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING- Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.
Jn22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.
Goods sold low for cash
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.



THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.
JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Aug 30. 27-y

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.
JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.
April 29-5m

NOTICE—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.
June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpentine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
510 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs maccouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs salaratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz acetate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with imrroved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G.Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—fn

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. H VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield,

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT

Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1, 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.— Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufactories; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's inproved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassineits, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—1y J. JOHNSON.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficiency in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases,* and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever,* night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite,* the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleure, and the *sickness incidental to females,* together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by
GRUBB & LEWIS
Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a [illegible] with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Ancius, or Ague, is either *Quotidian,* or daily; *Tertian,* or third day; *Quartan,* or fourth-day; *Erratic,* or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated,* by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, [illegible]

This treatment, with these [illegible] "LIFE MEDICINES," has been [illegible] Western [illegible] MOFFAT'S [illegible] William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. And for sale by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 cerons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

DYE STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, indigo, madder, alum, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH